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Security Information

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1. Since 20 May 1953, amateur radio traffic on the 80-m band has been monitored by Funkamt Beelitz. In late June it was learned that this supervision had been ordered by the SSD. The information requested was who is communicating with whom, on what frequencies and at what times. The four persons working in the Commercial Traffic Department were in charge of the monitoring in addition to their other work, and monitoring was therefore rather incomplete and spotty. The call signals, times and the essential contents of the messages were filed and a summary was submitted to the management of the Funkamt every ten days.

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By tacit understanding no usable information was furnished after it had become known that the monitoring of amateur radio traffic was done for the SSD, but the volume of East German radio amateur traffic was indeed very small.

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2. A training course for radio monitoring, held at Funkamt Beelitz between 2 and 23 May 1953, was attended by seven men, between 30 and 40 years of age, who had come from the stations at Holzhausen near Leipzig, Habichtsberg near Freuenbrietzen and Dammgarten near Rostock. The attendants of

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[redacted]

the course had not been trained before in this field. Instructors were Herrenking (fnu) and Zerrenthin from the Funkamt. The training program included practice in transmitting and receiving Morse signals, practical instructions for work at the control and measuring stations, practical instructions in commercial radio service, and finally political indoctrination, which took up 40 percent of the entire time of the course. The trainees were instructed on measuring receiving and transmitting sets and were also briefed on all types of equipment used in the various departments of the Funkamt. At the end of the course, the trainees were subject to an oral examination by a board of examiners including two men from the Ministry Berlin, HV-Funk; Manager Pieper (fnu), Deputy Manager Kaune (fnu), and Control Engineer Hermann (fnu). The graduates received a diploma stating that they had succesfully participated in the first course for radio monitoring at Funkamt Beelitz, and were qualified to work for the East German radio monitoring service. Funkamt Beelitz was to control all radio monitoring in East Germany. The graduates were to be assigned to sub-stations charged with the measuring of field strengths and the jamming of broadcasting stations. [redacted] they did not have the knowledge and experience to supervise telegraphic transmissions.

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3. On 15 July 1953, four young men, 18 to 20 years of age, were assigned to Funkamt Beelitz for practical training in radio service. [redacted] they and eight other men had just attended a nine-month course at the HTA (Main Telegraph Office) at Berlin and Koenigswusterhausen, and [redacted] the 12 graduates from this course were then sent to the stations at Beelitz, Holzhausen, Dammgarten and Ruegen for further training. [redacted]

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4. In early July 1953, it was learned at Funkamt Beelitz that a triangular DF system was to be established with the Control station Beelitz and the other stations at Dammgarten/Mecklenburg and Holzhausen near Leipzig. The required equipment, however, was not yet available either at Dammgarten or at Holzhausen.

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5. In May 1953, Soviet Chief Engineer Molev (fnu), who worked at the Funkamt, requested the construction of a new double-rhomb antenna for the reception of the Moscow telegraph transmitter. The construction of such antennas was also planned for other telegraph operations. The Funkamt was informed about the exact positions of these antennas by the Postal and Telecommunications Ministry. 3

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6. In June 1953, Funkamt Beelitz was ordered to find the most advantageous frequencies between 11.1 and 11.35 mc. for diplomatic radio communications with Moscow, Peking, and Prague. 4

7. Three Soviet engineers, namely Chief Engineer Molov (fnu), and engineers Bareiyev (fnu) and Komosenkov (fnu) were assigned to Funkamt Beelitz to supervise its activities. These engineers, who loyally cooperated with the German personnel, primarily controlled the jamming transmitters used against Western broadcasting stations. Occasionally, these jamming stations phoned Funkamt Beelitz asking whether they were using the correct frequency. 5

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[redacted]

8. In May 1952, five new AWEm lr-type multirange receivers for frequencies between 120 k c/s and 30 M.c. were delivered by the Dabendorf radio plant. In mid-June a type-188 multirange receiver, serial No 0001, developed at the Erfurt radio plant, was tested at Beelitz. The receiver had a frequency range between 30 kc/s and 35 M.c. and was equipped with the following tubes: 4 x EF 14, 2 x EF 11, EAA 171, ECL 11, EBF 11, GR 150 DA, 2 x EF 12 and EYY 13. However, the receiver did not prove to be more efficient than the available equipment, and was therefore not bought.

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1. [redacted] Comment. Holzhausen, Habichtsberg, and Dammgarten were previously reported as radio control stations.

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2. [redacted] Comment. Haeschendorf is reported for the first time as a radio monitoring station.

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3. [redacted] Comment. For exact location of the transmitter stations received by Beelitz Funkamt, see Annex 1.

4. [redacted] Comment. For copy of request for observation and list of the frequencies determined, see Annex 2.

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5. [redacted] Comment. The order for the supervision of the jamming was previously reported. [redacted]

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Annex 1 [redacted]

Exact Location of Transmitter Stations, Received by Beelitz Funkamt.

SU:	Moscow Telegraph Transmitter		55°44'45" N 37°17'30" E
[redacted]			
Rumania:	Bucharest	Transmitter	44°28'00" N 26°06'00" E
25X1	San Petru	Transmitter	45°43'00" N 25°39'00" E
	Urziceni	Transmitter	44°43'00" N 26°39'00" E
Bulgaria:	Chiakowtzi	Transmitter	42°48'18" N 23°11'12" E
China:	Peking	Transmitter	39°56'32.4" N 116°39'38.4" E
		Receiver	39°43'11" N 116°28'13" E

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Annex [redacted]

Radio Receiving Sets and Antennas Available at the Central Office in Beelitz in February 1953

1. Radio receiving sets

5 Model AQSt allwave receivers of the radio engineering plant in Pernburg

1 Model Telefunken 801 Gr 3/37 receiver

6 Model Telefunken 801 Gr 2/37 receiver

2 Model Koeln E 52a-2 receivers

1 Model Lorenz E o - 509/1 receiver

1 Model Telefunken E 331 H receiver

1 Model Telefunken E 400 Roe receiver

2. Antennas

Type	Reception from	Designation
Rhombic aerial	Bucharest	Rh Buk
" "	Peiping I	Rh Pek 1
25X1 " "	Peiping II	Rh Pek II
T-shaped aerial Ball-shaped aerial	[redacted]	
" "	Sofia	Rh Sofia
Long-wire aerial	Sofia	
" " "		
T-shaped aerial		
Round aerial		
Rhombic aerial	Suedost (Southeast)	Rh SO
Rhombic aerial 9	Moscow	Rh 9
25X1 " " 8	Moscow	Rh 8
" " 7	"	Rh 7
[redacted]		

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Annex

Transmitters in Operation in the Soviet Zone of Germany

Call Signals	Wave Length kcs
DKJ	69.7
DKF	3995
DKO	4010
DKN	5255
DKR	5335
DKL	5900
DKJ	7635.5
DKA	7784
DKH	7820
DKG	7917.5
DKP	9390
DKE	10210
DKD	10440
DKC	11969
DKB	13695
DKA	17520